Solution 1: Lasso Regularization

(a) First of all, we will use the fact that $\mathbf{X}$ has orthonormal columns to show that:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \left(\underbrace{\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}}_{\boldsymbol{I}} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \tag{1}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

We will now use the result of eq. 1 to show that:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{R}_{\mathrm{reg}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} & \; \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y^{(i)} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^\top \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{p} |\theta_i| \\
= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} & \; \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\theta}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|_1 \\
= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} & \; \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\theta})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|_1 \\
= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} & \; \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y}}_{indep.\ of\ \boldsymbol{\theta}} \underbrace{-2\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x}\,\theta}_{\theta^T} + \theta^T \underbrace{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\,\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\boldsymbol{I}} \right) + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|_1 \\
= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} & \; -\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T \boldsymbol{\theta} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \boldsymbol{\theta}}{2} + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|_1 \\
= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} & \; \sum_{i=1}^{p} -\hat{\theta}_i \theta_i + \frac{\theta_i^2}{2} + \lambda |\theta_i|.
\end{aligned}
\tag{2}
$$

(b) The advantage of this representation is that we can optimize each $g_i(\theta)$ separately to get optimal entries for θ.

(c) Let's use the hint and compare $g_i(\theta)$ with $g_i(-\theta)$, for the case where $\theta > 0$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
g_i(\theta) &= -\hat{\theta}_i \theta + \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \lambda |\theta_i| \\
g_i(-\theta) &= +\hat{\theta}_i \theta + \frac{(-\theta)^2}{2} + \lambda |\theta_i|
\end{aligned}
\tag{3}
$$

We also know that non-positive θ have always a greater or equal value for $g_i(\theta)$ than than their positive counterpart:

$$\theta > 0 \longrightarrow g_i(\theta) \le g_i(-\theta) \tag{4}$$

The second and third term of both equations in eq. 3 are equivalent, so we can ignore them. Accordingly, to comply with the condition from eq. 4, the minimizer θ_i^* must be non-negative.

$$-\hat{\theta}_i \theta \le \hat{\theta}_i \theta \longrightarrow \theta_i^* \ge 0 \tag{5}$$

(d) To calculate the minimizer θ_i^*, we will derive with respect to the parameter and set the derivative to zero:

$$\frac{\partial g_i(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = -\hat{\theta}_i + \theta + \underbrace{\lambda}_{\theta_i > 0}$$

$$= -\hat{\theta}_i + \theta + \lambda \overset{!}{=} 0 \longrightarrow \theta = \underbrace{\hat{\theta}_i - \lambda}_{\geq 0} \tag{6}$$

$$\theta_i^* = \underbrace{\hat{\theta}_i - \lambda}_{\geq 0}$$

$$= max(0, \hat{\theta}_i - \lambda)$$

(e) Let's use the hint again and compare $g_i(\theta)$ with $g_i(-\theta)$, for the case where $\theta < 0$:

$$g_i(\theta) = -\hat{\theta}_i \theta + \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \lambda|\theta_i|$$

$$g_i(-\theta) = +\hat{\theta}_i \theta + \frac{(-\theta)^2}{2} + \lambda|\theta_i| \tag{7}$$

$$\theta < 0 \longrightarrow g_i(\theta) \geq g_i(-\theta) \tag{8}$$

The second and third term in both equations of 7 are equivalent. Using the condition from eq. 8, we can conclude that the minimizer θ_i^* must be non-positive.

$$-\hat{\theta}_i \theta \geq \hat{\theta}_i \theta \longrightarrow \theta_i^* \leq 0 \tag{9}$$

(f) Calculating the derivative again and setting it to zero, we get:

$$\frac{\partial g_i(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = -\hat{\theta}_i + \theta \underbrace{-\lambda}_{\theta_i < 0} \overset{!}{=} 0 \longrightarrow \theta = \underbrace{\hat{\theta}_i + \lambda}_{\leq 0}$$

$$\theta_i^* = \underbrace{\hat{\theta}_i + \lambda}_{\leq 0} \tag{10}$$

$$= min(0, \hat{\theta}_i + \lambda)$$

(g)

$$\begin{cases} \theta_i > 0 \longrightarrow \theta_i^* = \overset{sign(\hat{\theta}_i)}{\overbrace{1}} \cdot max(0, \overset{=|\hat{\theta}_i|}{\overbrace{\hat{\theta}_i}} -\lambda) \\[2em] \theta_i \leq 0 \longrightarrow \theta_i^* = min(0, \hat{\theta}_i + \lambda) = \underset{sign(\hat{\theta}_i)}{\underbrace{-1}} \cdot max(0, \overset{=|\hat{\theta}_i|}{\overbrace{-\hat{\theta}_i}} -\lambda) \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

By transforming the min function from 10 to a max function, we can combine the two cases in only one expression:

$$\theta_i^* = sign(\hat{\theta}_i)max(|\hat{\theta}_i| - \lambda, 0) \tag{12}$$